

Phenotypic plasticity in desiccation physiology of closely related, range restricted and broadly distributed fruit fly species.

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Supporting information

Methods

Standard gas equations:

Converting LiCor reading obtained in ppm to $\text{mlCO}_2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$

$$= (\text{LiCor reading in ppm} \div 1000000) \times \text{flow rate (100 ml/min)} \times 60\text{min}$$

$$= \text{LiCor reading} \times 0.006$$

Converting mmol/mol H₂O to mg H₂O.h⁻¹

$$= (\text{LiCor reading in mm/m} \div 1000) \times (1000 \text{ mmol} \div 22400\text{ml}) \times (18\text{mg H}_2\text{O} \div \text{mmol}) \times \text{flow rate (100ml/min)} \times 60 \text{ min/h}$$

$$= \text{LiCor reading} \times 4.82$$

Statistical analyses were performed on mlCO₂.h⁻¹ but graphs were drawn on μlCO₂.h⁻¹ (all values * 1000 to transform from mlCO₂.h⁻¹ to μlCO₂.h⁻¹).

Results

Best model selection:

Survival assays

Table S1. The best model to compare the basal response between the four species (as represented by the control treatment) included sex but excluded body mass and body water.

| Model selection: All species basal Longevity | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | Variables | | | | | |
| | Sex | Body mass | Body water | Sex*Body mass | Sex*Body water | AIC score |
| Model1 | ? | ? | ? | | | 3353.7 |
| Model2 | ? | ? | | | | 3413.7 |
| Model3 | ? | | ? | | | 3375.8 |
| Model4 | | ? | ? | | | 3307.2 |
| Model5 | ? | | | | | 3298.5 |
| Model6 | | ? | | | | 3415.5 |
| Model7 | | | ? | | | 3397.7 |

Table S2. The best model for both *C. capitata* based on the AIC scores contained body mass and treatment and excluded sex and body water as predictors

| Model selection: <i>C. capitata</i> Longevity | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|
| | Variables | | | | AIC score |
| | Treatment | Body mass | Body water | Sex | |
| Model1 | ? | ? | ? | | 2265.7 |
| Model2 | ? | ? | | | 2167.5 |
| Model3 | ? | | ? | | 2362.2 |
| Model4 | | ? | ? | | 2310.1 |
| Model5 | ? | | | | 2469.5 |
| Model6 | | ? | | | 2399.1 |
| Model7 | | | ? | | 2477.7 |

For *C. cosyra* and *C. podocarp*i, the best models included body water and treatment as predictor variables but excluding sex and body mass (Table S4, Table S5).

| Model selection: <i>C. cosyra</i> Longevity | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|
| | Variables | | | | AIC score |
| | Treatment | Body mass | Body water | Sex | |
| Model1 | ? | ? | ? | | 1352.4 |
| Model2 | ? | ? | | | 1483.1 |
| Model3 | ? | | ? | | 1462.4 |
| Model4 | | ? | ? | | 1671.3 |
| Model5 | ? | | | | 1220.8 |
| Model6 | | ? | | | 1642.9 |
| Model7 | | | ? | | 1625.8 |

For *C. cosyra* and *C. podocarpus*, the best models included body water and treatment as predictor variables but excluding sex and body mass (Table S4, Table S5).

Model selection: *C. podocarpus* Longevity

| | Variables | | | | AIC score |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----|---------------|
| | Treatment | Body mass | Body water | Sex | |
| Model1 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | | 2372.5 |
| Model2 | ☐ | ☐ | | | 2351.8 |
| Model3 | ☐ | | ☐ | | 2130.6 |
| Model4 | | ☐ | ☐ | | 2253.5 |
| Model5 | ☐ | | | | 2217 |
| Model6 | | ☐ | | | 2431 |
| Model7 | | | ☐ | | 2362.6 |

Table S3. The best model for *C. rosa* based on AIC scores contained body mass and treatment and excluded sex and body water as predictors.

| Model selection: <i>C. rosa</i> Longevity | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|
| | Variables | | | | AIC score |
| | Treatment | Body mass | Body water | Sex | |
| Model1 | ? | ? | ? | | 2474.5 |
| Model2 | ? | ? | | | 2386.8 |
| Model3 | ? | | ? | | 2230.6 |
| Model4 | | ? | ? | | 2253.5 |
| Model5 | ? | | | | 2617 |
| Model6 | | ? | | | 2421 |
| Model7 | | | ? | | 2362.6 |

Table S6. For all species tested, $\dot{V}CO_2$ correlated positively with body mass so that heavier individuals had higher metabolic rates.

| Body mass vs $\dot{V}CO_2$, Pearson's correlation | | | | | |
|--|----------|-----------|----------------|----------------------|--|
| Species | t | df | p-value | R² | |
| <i>C. capitata</i> | 12,92 | 63 | <0,001 | 0,85 | |
| <i>C. cosyra</i> | 3,54 | 49 | <0,001 | 0,45 | |
| <i>C. podocarpus</i> | 10,25 | 43 | <0,001 | 0,84 | |
| <i>C. rosa</i> | 12,71 | 44 | <0,001 | 0,89 | |

Critical mass as predictor in survival assay

Metabolic and water loss measurements

Table S7. Model assumptions tested for all metabolic rate and water loss variables.

| Normality shapiro | Capitata | | Log(Capitata) | | Rosa | | Log(Rosa) | | Cosyra | | Log(Cosyra) | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | p | W | p | W | p | W | p | W | p | W | p | W |
| Body mass before (mg) | 0,0005 | 0,9209 | 0,0005 | 0,9209 | 0,2260 | 0,9676 | NA | NA | 0,5347 | 0,9799 | NA | NA |
| Body mass after (mg) | 0,0035 | 0,9400 | 0,0035 | 0,9400 | 0,1337 | 0,9617 | NA | NA | 0,2080 | 0,9694 | NA | NA |
| Mean body mass (mg) | 0,0014 | 0,9315 | 0,0014 | 0,9315 | 0,1764 | 0,9648 | NA | NA | 0,3249 | 0,9741 | NA | NA |
| Excretion events (n) | 0,0000 | 0,5852 | 0,0000 | 0,5891 | 0,0000 | 0,6961 | 0,0000 | 0,5891 | 0,0000 | 0,6740 | 0,0000 | 0,6740 |
| Excretion volume (ml) | 0,0000 | 0,4598 | 0,0000 | 0,5908 | 0,0000 | 0,3565 | 0,0000 | 0,5908 | 0,0000 | 0,5174 | 0,0000 | 0,5174 |
| Time spent active (%) | 0,0000 | 0,8109 | 0,7729 | 0,9878 | 0,0062 | 0,9263 | 0,7729 | 0,9878 | 0,0001 | 0,8806 | 0,0001 | 0,8806 |
| Metabolic rate (ml/h) | 0,0002 | 0,9107 | 0,0000 | 0,8868 | 0,0007 | 0,8982 | 0,0000 | 0,8868 | 0,0003 | 0,8940 | 0,0003 | 0,8940 |
| Resting metabolic rate (ml/h) | 0,0002 | 0,9088 | 0,0000 | 0,8860 | 0,0068 | 0,9273 | 0,0000 | 0,8860 | 0,0002 | 0,8883 | 0,0002 | 0,8883 |
| Lowest metabolic rate (ml/h) | 0,0014 | 0,9315 | 0,0000 | 0,8792 | 0,0003 | 0,8862 | 0,0000 | 0,8792 | 0,0000 | 0,8628 | 0,0000 | 0,8628 |
| Total water loss rate (mg/h) | 0,0000 | 0,8335 | 0,0182 | 0,9547 | 0,0000 | 0,8126 | 0,0182 | 0,9547 | 0,0000 | 0,8581 | 0,0000 | 0,8581 |
| Mean water loss rate (mg/h) | 0,0000 | 0,6794 | 0,0000 | 0,8224 | 0,0000 | 0,8164 | 0,0000 | 0,8224 | 0,0001 | 0,8825 | 0,0001 | 0,8825 |
| Lowest water loss rate (mg/h) | 0,0000 | 0,8204 | 0,0258 | 0,9576 | 0,0000 | 0,8340 | 0,0258 | 0,9576 | 0,0001 | 0,8816 | 0,0001 | 0,8816 |
| Cuticular water loss rate (mg/h) | 0,0000 | 0,7830 | 0,0771 | 0,9667 | 0,0000 | 0,8011 | 0,0771 | 0,9667 | 0,0000 | 0,8578 | 0,0000 | 0,8578 |
| Respiratory water loss rate(mg/h) | 0,0000 | 0,8421 | 0,0219 | 0,9562 | 0,0000 | 0,7749 | 0,0219 | 0,9562 | 0,0000 | 0,8426 | 0,0000 | 0,8426 |
| Gravimetric water loss rate (mg) | 0,0000 | 0,8377 | 0,5833 | 0,9844 | 0,0001 | 0,8723 | 0,0000 | 0,5891 | 0,0000 | 0,7718 | 0,0000 | 0,7718 |

Body mass correlations

Mass correction vs Mass as co-variate

Table 8. Comparison of different metabolic rate analyses. Metabolic rates were analysed by species and treatment by using the following approaches: 1) ANCOVA with treatment as predictor and body mass as a co-variate, 2) GLM with treatment as a predictor of mass-adjusted metabolic rate 3) GLM with treatment as predictor and metabolic rate scales as per metabolic rate scaled with allometric equation ($973Mb0.856$) as calculated by calculated in Lighton et al. (2001)

| Species | Comparison | Mass as co-variate | | Mass adjusted values | | Metabolic scaling | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | F-score | p-value | F-score | p-value | F-score | p-value |
| <i>C. capitata</i> | Control*Desiccation | -0.392 | 0.919 | -0.471 | 0.885 | -0.385 | 0.922 |
| | Control*Temperature | 0.524 | 0.860 | 0.325 | 0.943 | -0.007 | 1.000 |
| | Desiccation*Temperature | 0.936 | 0.620 | 0.839 | 0.680 | 0.404 | 0.914 |
| <i>C. cosyra</i> | Control*Desiccation | -0.537 | 0.854 | -0.477 | 0.882 | -0.999 | 0.581 |
| | Control*Temperature | -0.195 | 0.979 | -0.179 | 0.982 | -1.075 | 0.534 |
| | Desiccation*Temperature | 0.337 | 0.940 | 0.296 | 0.953 | -0.040 | 0.999 |
| <i>C. podocarpus</i> | Control*Desiccation | -3.267 | 0.0062 | -3.323 | 0.0050 | -3.308 | 0.0054 |
| | Control*Temperature | -4.443 | <0.001 | -4.274 | <0.001 | -4.516 | <0.001 |
| | Desiccation*Temperature | -1.144 | 0.4931 | -0.916 | 0.6332 | -1.178 | 0.4727 |
| <i>C. rosa</i> | Control*Desiccation | -0.325 | 0.943 | 0.101 | 0.994 | -1.184 | 0.469 |
| | Control*Temperature | 0.054 | 0.998 | 0.101 | 0.974 | -0.548 | 0.848 |
| | Desiccation*Temperature | 0.398 | 0.916 | 0.119 | 0.992 | 0.627 | 0.806 |

Water loss measurements

Table S9. Additional water loss measures. The critical water loss for each species in each treatment (amount of water lost at death) as well as Water loss rate during desiccation as adjusted by surface-area using Meeh's formulae (see Hadley, 1994). $TBSA = kW^{2/3}$, with $k=9.83$

| Species | Treatment | Body mass (mg) | | Critical water loss (ul) | | Critical water loss (% body water) | Water loss rate (mg.h-1) | | Water loss rate scaled (l) | |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------|------|--------------------------|------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|------|----------------------------|-------|
| | | Mean | SD | Mean | SD | Mean | Mean | SD | Mean | SD |
| <i>C. capitata</i> | Control | 9,28 | 1,34 | 7,89 | 1,25 | 85,00 | 0,47 | 0,32 | 23,50 | 16,39 |
| | Desiccation | 9,28 | 1,39 | 6,68 | 1,31 | 72,00 | 0,34 | 0,18 | 16,69 | 8,81 |
| | Temperature | 8,08 | 1,89 | 6,06 | 1,22 | 75,00 | 0,47 | 0,23 | 26,93 | 14,82 |
| <i>C. cosyra</i> | Control | 9,66 | 1,99 | 8,21 | 1,56 | 87,00 | 0,35 | 0,28 | 16,48 | 12,54 |
| | Desiccation | 8,84 | 2,41 | 7,51 | 1,98 | 85,00 | 0,23 | 0,19 | 12,13 | 9,95 |
| | Temperature | 8,25 | 1,71 | 7,02 | 1,62 | 83,00 | 0,33 | 0,23 | 17,95 | 13,51 |
| <i>C. podocarpus</i> | Control | 9,07 | 1,28 | 7,71 | 1,22 | 78,00 | 0,52 | 0,38 | 26,24 | 18,73 |
| | Desiccation | 9,34 | 1,66 | 7,94 | 1,58 | 75,00 | 0,44 | 0,19 | 22,07 | 9,88 |
| | Temperature | 8,69 | 2,72 | 7,38 | 2,50 | 72,00 | 0,68 | 0,13 | 37,36 | 11,04 |
| <i>C. rosa</i> | Control | 11,56 | 2,25 | 9,83 | 1,14 | 77,00 | 0,41 | 0,23 | 17,01 | 9,46 |
| | Desiccation | 9,60 | 2,37 | 8,16 | 1,98 | 69,00 | 0,09 | 0,06 | 4,47 | 2,87 |
| | Temperature | 10,17 | 2,59 | 8,65 | 2,01 | 75,00 | 0,21 | 0,21 | 9,22 | 8,24 |

Table S10. Correlations between body mass and body water.

| Body mass vs $\dot{V}H_2O$, Pearson's correlation | | | | |
|---|----------|-----------|----------------|----------------------|
| Species | t | df | p-value | R² |
| <i>C. capitata</i> | -1.085 | 63 | 0.281 | -1.35 |
| <i>C. cosyra</i> | 1.070 | 49 | 0.096 | 0.235 |
| <i>C. podocarpus</i> | -0.284 | 43 | 0.777 | -0.043 |
| <i>C. rosa</i> | 4.3427 | 44 | <0,001 | 0.548 |